

BASIC APPROACHES TO ASSESSING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The article discusses issues that are more relevant today than ever. World societies are similar socially, politically, culturally and economically and exhibit different characteristics in many ways. When the existing structures of world societies are evaluated in terms of economic and environmental aspects, it should be noted that they are more likely to be opposed to each other. Despite all these social, economic and environmental problems, one of the most important tasks of European countries is to maintain a high standard of living for people. In other words, the societies of the world are in a severe socio-economic separation at both national and international level. Today, the disparities of income distribution observed between countries and within countries themselves are the most concrete indicators of the increase in this divergence. This situation inevitably leads to tensions between the countries and among the citizens. Indeed, the real cause of many wars between countries today is the disagreements arising from resource sharing. Likewise, the problems experienced in the sharing of income within the country can cause internal conflicts or other political problems. Often these distortions in the sharing of income can combine with ethnic, religious and regional problems, resulting in more devastating consequences for both communities and the environment. Although the problem of sharing of national income is seen in almost every country, the reactions of people differ according to the country's economic conditions. In general, responses are milder in rich countries, while in poorer countries they may become relatively stiff [1]. It can be said that there are disagreements in the sharing of resources or income on the basis of all the problems and tensions that are experienced both in the international and national level. One important aspect is also the timing of information, which needs to be updated and as accurate as possible. The information, which is understandable for a consumer, should be supplemented with information that will satisfy the information needs of a wide range of stakeholders – taking into consideration privacy regulations [2]. These tensions are not only international but also a national problem. A second problem is how to preserve the capacity of existing natural resources to support social and economic structure. Sustainable development, the future balance between man and nature, without consuming natural resources, allow us to develop and develop the needs of generations who program life and development of today and the future it means. Therefore, requirements for success, in addition to sustainable development; holistic planning and strategy development, the preservation of basic environmental processes, human inheritance and the protection of biosafety, the spread of productivity over a long period of time and growth models that allow this to be achieved with a natural balance of growth between resources.

References:

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